

ADDITIONAL READING EXERCISE THREE

Instructions: For this exercise, students will read a variety of documents relating to the influence of religion on American life during the early years of the Republic (1801-1853). Links to online versions of these documents are provided on the professor's website at http://profbutler.watermelon-kid.com/students/reading/1301_reading.htm#3.

- 1) See pp. 9-12 of Charles Grandison Finney's *Lectures on Religious Revivals*. What does Finney say must be done to get people to become religious?
 - a) They must be made capable of employing rational reasoning
 - b) An excitement must be raised among them
 - c) They must be awakened to a sense of guilt and danger
 - d) All the above
 - e) Both B and C above

- 2) See pp. 14-16 of Charles Grandison Finney's *Lectures on Religious Revivals*. Which one of the following items is **NOT** one of Finney's list regarding Revivals?
 - a) A Revival always includes conviction of sin on the part of the church.
 - b) Backslidden Christians will be brought to repentance.
 - c) Christians will have their faith renewed.
 - d) Christians must be taught to look for inconsistencies in the Bible.
 - e) A Revival breaks the power of the world and of sin over Christians.

- 3) See page 74 of *Domestic Manners of the Americans*. What does Mrs. Trollope say about public amusements in Cincinnati, Ohio?
 - a) Billiards and playing cards were illegal
 - b) There were very few public balls (dances)
 - c) The theatre was poorly attended
 - d) There were no concerts or dinner parties
 - e) All the above

- 4) On pp. 76-80 of her book, *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, which one of these statements is **NOT** a remark that Mrs. Trollope made about religion in America?
 - a) The itinerant clergymen who traveled around the country to hold revival meetings were principally Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists.
 - b) Americans were more apt to subject the Bible to critical examination than Europeans.
 - c) Preachers were very graphic in their depictions of Hell.
 - d) During revival meetings some individuals were so overcome with emotion that they went into hysterics and convulsions.

- 5) On p. 80 of her book, *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, what reason does Mrs. Trollope give for more women than men being attracted to revival meetings?
- Women were less educated than men.
 - Women were more aware of their sinfulness than men.
 - Women had fewer outlets for any sort of relaxation.
 - All the above
- 6) See pp. 139-145 of the book, *Domestic Manners of the Americans*. Which one of these statements is **NOT** a remark that Mrs. Trollope made about the preachers she personally observed at an American camp meeting?
- They started by assuring their audience of the depravity of man.
 - They led participants in a quiet and scholarly study of the Bible.
 - They assured participants that the preachers were there to help them.
 - They took up a collection [of money] for Bibles, tracts, and other religious purposes.
- 7) Which of these statements sums up what De Tocqueville observes on page 4 of *Democracy in America*?
- American religious and political institutions are nearly indistinguishable.
 - American religious institutions are distinct from political institutions.
 - Christianity has retained a hold on the public mind thanks to the separation of religion and politics.
 - All the above
 - Both B and C above
- 8) Which of these statements sums up what De Tocqueville remarks on pp. 4-5 of *Democracy in America*?
- There is a diversity of Christian sects.
 - Christianity is so well established that it is neither defended nor attacked.
 - The principal doctrines of Christianity are accepted without discussion or inquiry.
 - All the above
 - Both B and C above
- 9) Which of these statements sums up what De Tocqueville remarks on page 10 of *Democracy in America*?
- The majority supplies ready-made opinions for individuals who are then relieved of forming their own.
 - Religion holds sway more as a commonly received opinion than as doctrine of revelation.
 - Faith in public opinion has become a sort of religion and the majority its ministering prophet.
 - All the above
 - Both A and B above

- 10) On pp. 37-38 of his 1844 book, *Religion in America*, what does author Robert Baird say about the “American Plan” of religion?
- Europeans have it wrong when they suppose that religion has thrived in the United States without any government help.
 - During the colonial era, men routinely looked to civil government for the support of religion.
 - The so-called “Voluntary Principle” was not easily instituted.
 - Some of the greatest obstacles to the “American Plan” arose from erroneous views of the colonists on the subject of religious liberty.
 - All the above
- 11) On page-38 of his 1844 book, *Religion in America*, what does author Robert Baird identify as hallmarks of the “American Plan” or voluntary system of religion?
- Freedom of conscience is the right of believers and non-believers alike
 - The system or plan includes freedom of worship
 - Government support of religion
 - Both A and B above
- 12) See pp. 120-121 of *Religion in America*. On what grounds does author Robert Baird claim that the government of the United States is actually Christian (and not “infidel”) in character?
- Congress adjourns on the Christian Sabbath (Sunday).
 - Congress and the President have issued Thanksgiving Proclamations.
 - The Federal Government’s treatment of the Indians has been mild and benevolent.
 - The Federal Government has employed Chaplains.
 - All the above
- 13) See pp. 6-7 of *Review of American Unitarianism* (“Mr. Lindsay’s Creed”). According to Lindsay, which one of the following is **NOT** a belief of the Unitarians?
- People are more good than bad.
 - God, Jesus, and the Holy Spirit are one in a Holy Trinity.
 - The Sabbath is no more holy than any other day.
 - The opinions of Jesus and his Apostles should be received with caution
- 14) On pages 231-232 of the *American Review* article “The Destiny of the Country,” the anonymous author opines (A) that Americans should be proud of themselves for what they have accomplished since the founding of the country or (B) that Americans should acknowledge that Heaven or Providence, *not* them, has been responsible for most of what has been accomplished.
- 15) At the conclusion of his *Two Lectures on the History of the American Union*, to who or what does Professor Henry Reed credit the formation of the American Union?
- The early European settlers of America
 - The Founding Fathers
 - The American people
 - God

- 16) True (A) or False (B). Professor Henry Reed provides tangible evidence to support the conclusion he reaches at the end of his *Two Lectures on the History of the American Union*.
- 17) See the PBS Mormon History Timeline: Which of these is a Mormon belief?
- a) The Garden of Eden was located in what is now Jackson County, Missouri
 - b) The Native American Indians are actually the descendants of a tribe of Israelites who came America in ancient times
 - c) Following his crucifixion in Palestine, Jesus came to America and ministered to the Native American Indians
 - d) The *Book of Mormon* was originally written on gold plates that were buried for safekeeping.
 - e) All the above
- 18) See the PBS Mormon History Timeline: To where did Mormon Church founder Joseph Smith's family move in 1816?
- a) Vermont
 - b) New Hampshire
 - c) The "Burned-Over District" of New York
 - d) Missouri
- 19) See the PBS Mormon History Timeline: At what age did Mormon Church founder Joseph Smith have his first vision?
- a) Fourteen
 - b) Eighteen
 - c) Twenty-one
 - d) Thirty
- 20) See the PBS Mormon History Timeline: What did Mormon Church founder Joseph Smith do between 1827 and 1830?
- a) He traveled overseas
 - b) He served in the army
 - c) He translated the Golden Tablets
 - d) He published the *Book of Mormon*
 - e) Both C and D above
- 21) See the PBS Mormon History Timeline: What happened to Mormon Church founder Joseph Smith in Kirtland, Ohio in 1832?
- a) He was arrested and charged with a felony
 - b) He was tarred and feathered by an angry mob
 - c) He was shot but survived
 - d) All the above

- 22) See the PBS Mormon History Timeline: What happened to Mormons living in Missouri in the 1830s?
- a) They were forced to move several times.
 - b) The Governor of Missouri ordered them to be driven from the state or be wiped out.
 - c) Mormon women and children were massacred.
 - d) All the above
- 23) See the PBS Mormon History Timeline: What did President Van Buren do about the persecution of the Mormons?
- a) Nothing
 - b) He sent U.S. troops to Missouri to stop the violence.
 - c) He admonished the people of Missouri for violating the Mormons' Constitutional right to freedom of religion.
 - d) He personally visited the Governor of Missouri to find out what was going on.
- 24) See the PBS Mormon History Timeline: Why is 1844 a noteworthy year in Mormon Church history?
- a) Joseph Smith was tried for treason
 - b) Joseph Smith announced revelations regarding polygamy and baptism of the dead
 - c) Joseph Smith announced he would run for President of the United States
 - d) Joseph Smith was shot and killed
 - e) Both C and D above
- 25) See the PBS Mormon History Timeline: To where did Brigham Young lead the Mormons in 1846-1847?
- a) Kirtland, Ohio
 - b) Jackson County, Missouri
 - c) Nauvoo, Illinois
 - d) The Great Salt Lake Valley in Utah